

WILLIAM E. SWEET
U. S. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DENVER

Nov. 23, 1931.

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

NOV 27 1931	
Cash Inc.	_____
Receipt Sent	_____
Exchanged by	_____
Received by	_____

My dear Kirby:-

I am deeply gratified at the contents of your letter of November 18th concerning my addresses.

I am satisfied that the large meetings which I addressed, with the exception of Cincinnati, was the result of the splendid efforts of the women who were chairmen. Men have other tasks which they must perform and they cannot give the unhurried and sustained efforts to the numerous details involved in promoting such peace meetings as was held under the auspices of The World Tomorrow. When you have to interview scores and scores of people who may or may not wish to be included in the list of sponsors you have a very long and trying task.

In my addresses, I tried to not only stress disarmament, but to show to the people that America's attitude toward war was not always to be commended. What we need to do Kirby, is "to show up America" as it were, and I think it can be done without invoking antagonism on the part of those who think America can do no wrong. In fact I find our people are far more impressionable now to criticisms than they ordinarily have been. If you can give your audience the book and page by knowing your facts they are inclined to listen.

In my addresses with Mr. Garland of Canada I frankly said that I could do what he could not do, namely, point out America's shortcomings.

I am glad you are going to print my letter on Senator Borah. I hope you will not delete it so much that it will lose its effectiveness. The writer of an article knows what he has in mind when he starts out better than anyone else can possibly know, and the very point which he wishes to make may be editorially blue penciled. I understand, of course, Kirby that you have room for just about so much and you cannot be sending articles back and forth across the country for the purpose of cutting it down to suit your space, but I trust you will find room for about all I had to say to Senator Borah.

Mr. Kirby Page
Page Two.

I think you will be glad to know that I have about decided to run for United States Senator next year. A great many people have been talking with me about it, some few who would be classed as machine politicians. They are utterly opposed to Governor William H. Adams and his nephew Alva B. Adams for senator, and they do not know where to turn for a person to contend against them. Some of them have no great amount of love for me, but they have less for Governor Adams and the Adams family. I shall hope in time to depend almost wholly upon the support of the organization which supported Senator Costigan.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

WES/d

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. E. Sweet".

ack
fr

Nov. 23, 1931.

My dear Dr. Gulick:

Your important letter of November 19th is at hand. I value very highly the work your Commission is doing and will gladly serve in any way I can as a member of the Committee of Direction.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick,
105 East 22nd St.,
New York City.

301 Lincoln Hall,
Urbana, Illinois,
November 23, 1931.

NOV 25 1931
Cash No. _____
Receipt Sent _____
Acknowledged by _____
Date made _____

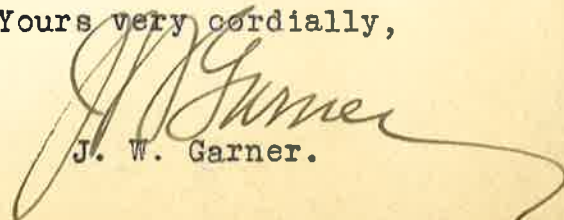
Mr. Kirby Page,
Editor, The World Tomorrow,
Room 410, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Page:

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your fine speech last night at the Wesley Foundation. But for the necessity of having to leave when you had finished I should have stayed on until the end and told you personally how much I appreciated your message. You had quite the largest audience I have ever seen in that building and it seemed to me that everybody was impressed by your speech. Personally, I am sorry not to have seen more of you while you were here, but I understood that you were kept on the jump all the time and I hesitated to break in on the program merely for the purpose of getting you away for a conversation.

You and I are deeply interested in the same cause and for the most part I think we look at the problems in somewhat the same way. For this reason I should have enjoyed talking over various matters with you. But I am glad you came and that your meeting was such a distinct success.

Yours very cordially,


J. W. Garner.

JWG:LT

November 23, 1931.

My dear Mr. Hirsch:

Your letter of November 6th came while I was away. I have been trying to find a moment during the few hours I have been in town to run in to see you, but have been under extremely heavy pressure. I am now leaving on a three weeks' trip to the Middle West and consequently the matter will have to rest until I get back.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Wm. F. Hirsch,
347 Madison Ave.,
City

National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War

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Headquarters

1116 Grand Central Terminal Bldg.
New York City

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NOV 25 1931

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Records made _____

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American Association of University Women—DR. MARY E. WOOLLEY, *President*, South Hadley, Mass.

Council of Women for Home Missions—MRS. ORRIN R. JUDD, *President*, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations—MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, *President*, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

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National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs—MISS MARION H. MCCLENCH, *President*, 200 East Washington Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

National League of Women Voters—MISS BELLE SHERWIN, *President*, 532 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union—MRS. HENRY NECARSULAMER, *Chairman*, 225 West 86th Street, New York City.

National Women's Trade Union League—MISS ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN, *President*, 247 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

November 24, 1931

Mr. Kirby Page,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:

I want to thank you for your letter giving an account of the series of peace meetings across the continent. I had just returned from a Foreign Policy Association luncheon, which made me feel as though I had attended a funeral and all my best friends were dead. When I got home I found your letter and somehow you seemed to give the impression that you felt that the human race would last a while longer and go on doing some good things. That is the way to talk! I am getting desperately tired of the pessimism of the average person today. Many thanks!

Very sincerely yours,

Carrie Chapman Catt
Carrie Chapman Catt

CCC:T

ack.

No 2364

RELEASE COUPON

CUSTOMER'S NAME _____ LICENSE NO. _____

DATE _____ 193 _____ WATCHMAN _____



BURNETT CHEVROLET

324-326 East Capital Avenue
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

REPAIR ORDER

No 2364

NAME Mr. Kirby Jones DATE 11-25-34 1934
ADDRESS 347 Madison Ave PHONES: BUS. _____ RES. R 794
MODEL 21 Chev TYPE 4 door SERIAL NO. _____ ENGINE NO. _____
LICENSE NO. _____ MILEAGE _____ PROMISED _____ M
REMARKS _____

INVOICE

FOREMAN'S O. K.

ESTIMATES ARE FOR LABOR ONLY
MATERIAL ADDITIONAL

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS COMPANY ASSUMES NO
RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE BY THEFT OR FIRE
TO VEHICLES PLACED WITH THEM FOR STORAGE. SALE. OR
REPAIR.

THIS WORK AUTHORIZED BY _____

Handwritten signature: J. Jones

Handwritten note: 4 - 1/2 axle

OPERATION NO.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

CHARGE FOR
LABOR MAT.

AMOUNT

TOTAL LABOR ONLY

TOTAL PARTS

TOTAL ACCESSORIES

TOTAL GAS-OIL-GREASE

TOTAL SUBLET REPAIRS

TOTAL AMOUNT

Handwritten: 13.15

Handwritten: 10

Handwritten: 13.35

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

November 24, 1931.

OFFICE
12 PARK AVENUE

TEMPORARY ADDRESS
4 EAST 76TH STREET

NOV 25 1931
Cash Inc. _____
Receipt Sent _____
Acknowledged by _____
or made

Dear Kirby:

Congratulations on the fine report you send me of the country-wide Disarmament Campaign. This heartens me greatly, especially as the two meetings which I had the honor of addressing were "poor punkins." I am afraid that I am not much of a drawing card, but the fault is not wholly mine, for at both meetings I had colleagues who ought to have been able to make up for any weakness on my side. Whatever the explanation, the meetings both at Baltimore and Boston were not satisfactorily attended, and I carried away a sense of discouragement. Your report, however, based on such wide experience, blows all this discouragement away, and I rejoice.

My best wishes to you, as always.

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Kirby Page,
The World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

Nov 28-31

Dear Jessie:

Here is a nice little job for you to carry through for me. Of course, I realize that you don't have a thing at all to do so I thought I might help hard times. I had an accident on the 25th on Route 54 about 17 miles South of Jefferson City, Missouri. up in the mountains. Skidded on a turn in the gravel road and knocked an old Ford gally wampus, but it turned out they were not hurt as much as we were because it hit their right rear wheel and bent the fender and broke a spoke and cut the tire. What it did to Spiffy was plenty, only bent the axle, the rod, bent the right fender, ruined the wheel & tube, and very muchly upset two women. No bones broken or glass either, thank goodness.

I paid the boy who owned the Ford \$7. as that was what he estimated it would take for his repairs. His name was Charlie Campbell of Linn, Mo. Can this be put on the insurance claim?

We limped in to Jefferson City and

waited $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours for repairs. Did not have
much money so did not get a wheel then.
The repairs were \$13.35 as per bill, plus a
new wheel and tube. My new repair parts
card never did show up. Can you send
card right away and find out what a wheel
and tube are and add them. If I have
to get a bill for them now would have no
discount.

Will you also please send me a
card with the name of the Ins. Co and the
policy number? I ought to have it with me.

Please see what you can do
for this.

Yours

Alma.

November 29, 1930.

Dear Harold Gray:

During the past week we have been having a hectic time trying to keep The World Tomorrow from sinking. It now appears almost certain that we will not suspend publication. We begin to see daylight although there is a lot of hard work ahead.

We have included in our assets the \$500 which you generously said you would contribute to The World Tomorrow this year in addition to your regular gift of \$500 toward my own salary. If it is convenient for you to send these two checks now they will do more good than later on.

The doors are wide open for important speaking engagements. I have never had as many significant invitations as are coming in these days. Yesterday I spoke at a Union Thanksgiving service in Carnegie Hall with 2000 persons present. Last week I talked to 1000 on the lecture course at Dr. Fossdick's church. Last Sunday evening I spoke at The Community Church here in the city. Next Sunday morning I am preaching in Symphony Hall, Boston. And so it goes. One wishes he had many lives to live during these critical days.

It was a great joy to have that good visit with you and Laura.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Harold Gray,
779 Fairfax Avenue,
Birmingham, Mich.

KP/M

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DAIRY LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE CORP.
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AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS

CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

BRIDGE PLAZA

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

November 28th, 1931.

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Page:-

Enclosed is check representing an honorarium for your very fine address delivered before our Association on November 17th. We were certainly happy to have you with us and enjoyed very much the wonderful message you brought to our members and guests. I have heard from all sides many favorable comments about your address.

I know you left much for our members to think about on the insanity of War.

Yours very truly,

JHL:KS.


Secretary.

KIRBY PAGE
347 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Nov. 30, 1931.

Dear Alma:

Just received your note with reference to your accident. Enclosed you will find new discount card which I wangled out of Jerome without undue difficulty.

With reference to insurance - I inquired about the policy which we have here, which is ~~NATIONAL~~ Travelers Policy No. FA 7032366 (July 8, 1931 to May 1, 1932) and it covers only Bodily Injury and Property Damage (not collision). Miss Purdy, cashier of the National Council, will be writing you regarding this shortly. I talked with her and she said as the policy did not cover collision you could receive no damages to your own car. It would therefore appear that you will get back only the \$7 you paid out to the other fellow. Her explanation will be forwarded to you when received.

I wonder if there was not some insurance carried by the Chevrolet people. Probably, in view of the fact that Betty remembers some sort of \$100 charge on one of your bills which came in at the time you purchased your car. Of course, Kirby paid all these and you must have the bills among your stuff, as we do not have them here. However, the insurance they carry is probably for loss to them by theft or fire and not public liability. Sorry - you seem to be out of luck on this deal.

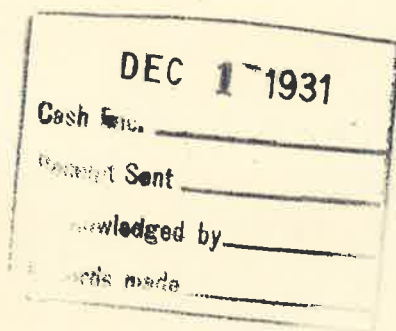
Love,



LOUIS H. RUBIN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

327-330 LAWYER'S BUILDING



11 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

November 30, 1931.

Mr. Kirby Page
Editor, "The World Tomorrow"
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have just completed the reading of your recent book, "National Defense", with considerable pleasure and gratification and with a sincere appreciation for all the work you must have put into its preparation.

I am presently engaged in the preparation of my Master's Thesis at the Boston University School of Law on the subject of willingness to bear arms and admittance to citizenship in the United States, and on the general subject of the cases dealing with, "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States".

My attention has been directed most strongly to the case of Unites States vs. Macintosh, and in connection with this matter I found your book a veritable gold mine of authorities bearing on the general subject. My enthusiasm to do a good piece of work on this matter is very great. As an undergraduate editor of the Boston University Law Review, I was extremely interested in the question of civil and religious liberties.

This thesis will be printed in the Boston University Law Review and stands a good chance of being reprinted in pamphlet or book form. Please help me all you can. I know that the assistance I could receive from you would be invaluable. I should like permission to quote from your book and to use the references therein compiled. They are a great assistance. Anything you can do for me will meet my profound and sincere appreciation.

With best wishes for your continued good health so that you may continue your splendid work, I am,

Very truly yours,
Louis H. Rubin
LOUIS H. RUBIN

LHR/BP

This is copy of report
sent to insurance company.

November 30, 1931

John W. Thomas, Inc.
55 John Street
New York City

Attention: Mr. A. Kushling

Gentlemen:

We have been advised by Mr. Jerome's office that Mrs. Mary A. Page, whose automobile insurance we carry on our personal automobile policy, while driving from Lufkin, Texas, to Chicago, skidded on the gravel road and hit a Ford car. The report reads as follows:

Mrs. Page, while driving from Lufkin, Texas, to Chicago, on November 25, on Route 54 about 17 miles south of Jefferson City, Mo., skidded on a turn in a gravel road and knocked an ancient Ford. The Ford was not as badly damaged as Mrs. Page's Chevrolet. She paid the boy driving it \$7 to cover his damages but it cost her \$13.35 to straighten her fender and axle. She will need a new wheel and tire also.

We presume it will be possible for you to collect the \$7 which Mrs. Page paid to the driver of the Ford car to cover his damage. Please let us know if you will need any further information. Will you kindly also send us an identification card from the insurance company as Mrs. Page reports that she does not now have one?

Very truly yours,

(M. Luddy)

MP:ED

Copy to Mr. Kirby Page

Nov. 30, 1931.

Dear Mr. Jerome:

I don't know whether this should be handled through you or not, but I wish you would tell me what is necessary to be done in the way of filing a report of an accident which Mrs. Page had with her car while driving from Lufkin, Texas to Chicago. This happened on November 25 on Route 54 about 17 miles south of Jefferson City, Mo. The car skidded on a turn in a gravel road and knocked an ancient Ford. The Ford was not as badly damaged as Mrs. Page's Chevrolet. She paid the boy driving it \$7 to cover his damages but it cost her \$13.35 to straighten her fender and axle. She will need a new wheel and tire also.

Mrs. Page reports that she never received her discount card for new parts from the Chevrolet people so that she can get her new wheel and tire without paying full price for them. Neither has she an identification card from the insurance company.

Please let me know how this should be reported, whether through the National Council or direct, and if through you please let me have necessary blanks and instructions to forward to Mrs. Page.

Cordially yours,

Secretary to Mr. Page

Policy FA7032366

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH CHICAGO

"The Church With A Living Message"
COR. 90TH & HOUSTON AVE.
CHICAGO

REV. MARTIN L. LONG, MINISTER
RES. 8424 OGLESBY AVENUE
PHONE REGENT 3862

OFFICE OF CHURCH
PHONE REGENT 8285

December 1, 1931

Dr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Ave.
New York City

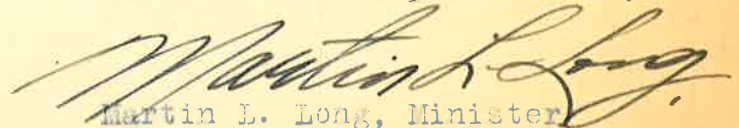
Dear Dr. Page:

I had intended taking up with you a few of the statements that you made at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium yesterday, November 30. I believe I heard you remark that your speech could be purchased at the close of the meeting at the desk. I think I purchased every booklet on the stand but was unable to get a copy of your speech.

First of all please accept my kind appreciation for the courageous stand that you took in the present social order, and for the possible remedy submitted. There is, however, one statement which I cannot possibly reconcile with the facts. If I remember correctly, you stated that within the past two years the wages of labor dropped 20% whereas the dividends from the large corporations increased 65%. I make it a point to keep in contact with the dividends on a number of large corporations in America through the pages of the Daily press, not because I have any investments but to keep abreast with the economic situation. I am not able to find any of the corporations listed whose dividends are increased to the proportion you intimated. Could you therefore, enlighten me upon this subject?

Thank you, Dr. Page, for this information and assuring you that the undersigned will make you and your work a definite topic of prayer, I am always,

Yours for the Supreme Cause,


Martin L. Long, Minister
First Baptist Church of S. Chgo.

MLL:FG

December 1, 1931.

Dear Sidney:

It was great to get your letter of Oct. 26th. Alma is here with me in Chicago for ten days and we both greatly enjoy the account of your experiences. What a thrilling time you are having and what a story you will have to tell when you get back. Don't you want to write a brief interpretation of Jimmy Yen's project which we could print in *The World Tomorrow*?

What you write makes us homesick for another visit to China ourselves. We have been following current events in Manchuria with very much interest and concern and at this moment it appears that the League of Nations has won a great victory. All along I have held to the conviction that Japan will not succeed in gobbling up Manchuria as she did Korea. It will be interesting to follow the trend of events. Do send me any report letters which you are forwarding to this country.

During the past six weeks I have been speaking almost continuously. I have never had better opportunities nor more favorable response. Yesterday I talked at the United Ministers' Meetings of Chicago. They had out about 400, the largest crowd they have had since Billy Sunday was here. The response to my message on *Economical Problems* was simply thrilling.

On Sunday morning I preached at the First Presbyterian Church here. In the evening I spoke at the Chicago Forum. Last night I spoke to a packed house at Oak Park Forum. Tomorrow evening I speak to the Chicago Women's Club.

Most of my speaking is in clubs and I am having a marvelous time. On Armistice Day I spoke at a city-wide meeting at Rochester, New York, under the auspices of forty organizations in the city. We had one of the best meetings

I ever participated in.

The D.A.R. and the American Legion are still on my trail and are stirring up all the fuss they can, but long ago I learned not to take them too seriously. I simply saw wood and let them rave.

Alma is spending the winter in the South. She drove with the Boy to Arizona and is dividint the winter between Texas and Arizona. We thought we would try a milder climate and see if it would not do her good. She drove up for the two weeks with me here. I am going South in January for a visit with her and the Boy. Mary will be with me at Christmas time. We then go to the Student Volunteer convention at Buffalo, where I am speaking the opening night.

I am sorry we have not been able to see your folks, but I have been out of the city most of the time since we got back. I am editing the magazine on the road. Defere Allen has gone to the Nation as Associate Editor, which leaves Reine and me with all editorials to write. Our series of Peace meetings turned out wonderfully. In 110 different cities across the continent we staged these meetings and the total attendance was nearly 100,000. In Minneapolis the attendance was 8,000 and we had a score of superlative impressive meetings.

It will be great to have a long pow wow with you when you get back. Alma joins me in sending love.

Affectionately yours,



GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Dec. 1, 1931

LEWIS A. JONES
PURCHASING AGENT

Mr. P. F. Jerome,
Natl. Council of Y.M.C.A.'s,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Jerome:

R.P.

For several days, I have meant to write to you regarding the recent Purchasing Agents meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel and tell you that from various reports which have come to me, there was great appreciation of the talk by Kirby Page. You, no doubt, already know this but in view of all the questions that were raised before, I wanted to add my own contribution even though it be secondhanded. Unfortunately, being just out of the hospital, I could not hear him myself, much to my regret.

Sincerely yours,

L.A.J.B

T E N T A T I V E P R O G R A M

11th Quadrennial Convention
STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

(December 1, 1931.)

Buffalo, N. Y.
December 30, 1931
January 3, 1932.

WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1931

1:30-2:00 P.M. Opening Statement by Convention Chairman: E. Fay Campbell.
2:00-3:00 P.M. Opening Address: Dr. Ernest F. Tittle.

3:15-4:30 Round Table Groups.

7:30-8:00 Informal Hours: Songs, Screen Announcements,
 Moving Pictures.

8:00-9:30 Humanity Uprooted: A Critical Analysis of the
 Present World Situation.

 1. Kirby Page
 2. T. Z. Koo

9:30-9:40 Evening Prayers — Elizabeth Manget.

THURSDAY, December 31, 1931

~~8:00~~^{7:20} 9:30 A.M. Worship Period -- Bishop William P. Remington.
9:30-10:30 A Critical Appraisal of the Missionary Enterprise
 in the Light of the Present World Situation.

 1. Oscar Buck
 2. D.D.T. Jabavu

10:30-11:00 Free
11:00-12:30 Round Table Groups.

2:30-4:30 P.M. Pageant (for approximately one half of the delegates)
2:30-3:30 A one act play involving approximately one half of
 delegates)

4:00-6:00 Denominational Meetings (for one half of the group, in-
 volving students who will not
 be attending pageant or play.)

7:30-8:00 P.M. Informal Hour.
8:00-9:30 Effective Missions Today

 1. Dr. John Mackay
 2. Dr. Paul Harrison

9:30-9:40 Evening Prayers -- Lee Philip

10:00-11:30 P.M. Social Mixer (17th floor Hotel Statler)
11:30-12:15 Watch Night Service (Ball Room of Hotel Statler)
 Led by David R. Porter.

FRIDAY, January 1, 1932

9:00-9:30 A.M. Worship Service -- Bishop William P. Remington
9:30-10:30 Disarmament or Related Topic
10:30-11:30 11:00 Free
11:00-12:30 Round Table Groups.

2:30-4:30 P.M. Pageant (for delegates who did not see it on
 Thursday afternoon)
2:30-3:30 One Act Play. (for delegates who could not
 attend on Thursday afternoon)
4:00-6:00 Denominational Meetings (for Groups which did not
 meet on Thursday afternoon)

8:00-9:30 P.M. Effective Missions Today:

 1. D.D.T. Jabavu
 2. William Miller

9:30-9:40 Evening Prayers -- Miriam Mathews

SATURDAY, January 2, 1932

9:00-9:30	A.M.	Worship Period -- Bishop William P. Remington
9:30-10:30		The Future of Missions - Dr. John R. Mott
10:30-11:00		Free
11:00-12:30		Round Table Groups.
12:30-7:30		Afternoon Free
7:30-8:00		Informal Hour
8:00-9:00		(1) Student Volunteer Movement Finances: E.Fay Campbell.
		(2) God's Way, or The Way of Love in China: Dr. Walter Judd
9:30-9:40		Evening Prayers -- Edith Lerrigo

SUNDAY, January 3, 1932

9:00-10:30 A.M. Three or four groups under special leaders, as the situation may demand, centering around such topics as How to Report the Convention to The Campus; R.O.T.C. Free

10:30-11:00

11:00-12:30 Worship - Bishop William P. Remington in charge
Address: The Living Christ for the World
Today.: Dr. Robert E. Speer

3:00-5:00

- (1) Fellowship Hour with several student speakers.
- (2) "The Cross" or "What the Creation of a New World Demands of us" - T. Z. Koo.



R. H. Just

2515 Knopville Avenue
Peoria, Illinois
December 1, 1931

My dear Mr. Page,

Talk about reverberations! We are having some, and enjoying them thoroughly.

1. Wednesday evening after you left, Mr. Sawton, Bradley speech instructor & debate coach, spoke against the militarists as "The Sellers of Death" in the Bradley hour over WMBD, quoting you by name and telling how fine it was for Bradley to have you here!

2. Then the next morning in the Transcript the editor had a full column on the front page devoted to a tirade against what he called pacifist racketeers. And he had a most illogical liner on the editorial page. I am enclosing both of them. This editor, you may remember, is the husband of the chairman of the National Defense committee of the local D. A. R.

3. A reporter on my own paper has enthusiastically decided to subscribe for The World Tomorrow.

4. A number of people here don't even consider you radical—they say you are merely stating plain facts. Isn't that good? Chalk one up for our side.

5. I think our campus is really waked up, so far as is possible. We

are having our campus disarmament poll today & tomorrow. The result, which will be a fairly representative cross section of campus opinion, already shows, in particular instances, effects of your talks. The main thing is that the campus is awake.

Did Mrs. Page have a pleasant trip up from the south? Tell her hello for us, even if we haven't met her. I know you had a happy Thanksgiving.

Little Bobby is still talking about you, and when he saw my copy of The World Tomorrow with Gandhi's picture he immediately said - "Mr. Page's magazine."

These clippings are for any amusement they may provide you, & to show you just how pitifully backward that editor is.

Thank you again for coming to Bradley. We are hoping to really carry on.

Sincerely yours,
Evabeth Miller

The PERISCOPE *by* Frederick A. Stowe

STAGE-COACH PATRIOTISM

What is the lure of the pacifist racketeer as against the orthodox defender of American institutions and doctrines? Why do half-baked authors and magazine writers command larger galleries for their lectures on internationalism and the glories of disarmament than patriots of the old school?

The answer is obvious. The former suggest how millions now expended for national defense may be diverted to social service activities, while the latter would toss off millions to steel and ship building companies which are unknown to the majority of the American people. The pacifist is an idealist, and there is nothing so fascinating to the American people as an idealism which holds out the promise of more revenue for peace-time pursuits and which at the same time fits into the Christian doctrine that the greatest religious teacher of history was a "Prince of Peace."

At best or worst, the pacifist presentation is bold and colorful. On the other hand, defenders of the American system are generally smug and stupid. The typical patriotic address, with its flag worship and reiteration of platitudes, is forbidding. The "100 per cent" American is a bore. The people first question the percentage and then the utility of a patriotic demonstration of any kind. Not infrequently, "100 per cent" Americans, yielding to an urge to do something useful for their country, combat pacifists by seeking to deny them the right of free speech instead of protecting that right and answering their arguments.

The pacifist propagandist wins his first point by posing as a martyr. He wins his second point by achieving publicity which he does not deserve, but which aids him materially in marketing his books and in securing favorable consideration by lyceums and lecture bureaus. He wins again when his critics rest their case on their charge that he is a radical and should be suppressed on general principles. The pacifist notes that he may speak without molestation in New York or Chicago, but is gagged or hectorated in Pine Bluff, Ark. He therefore uses the story of his experience in Pine Bluff to boost his racket in New York and Chicago.

The pacifist also has an advantage over his critics in that he has dependable religious support. His

appeal for peace has an apostolic ring which always echoes in ecclesiastical corridors. The typical churchman can see nothing red in the benevolent advocate of "better things" who would scrap armies and navies, banish force from the world, and substitute conciliation for bloody war. If this be radicalism, argues the churchman, let us have more of it.

THE WAYS OF THE PACIFIST

Manifestly, therefore, the missionary sowings of the pacifist cannot be discouraged by waving the flag of the United States or by calling him a communist. The pacifist is dangerous, not because of what he says, but because of what he refrains from saying. He is a dispenser of half-truths which are always more devastating than whole lies when received by people who do little thinking and who delight in having their national problems stated in moralistic or religious terms.

The professional pacifist does not tell his audiences that he is in the racket because of the money he gets out of it. He does not say that many millions of dollars are paid out annually in the United States for peace propaganda. He does not cite the fact that every communist in and out of soviet Russia is advocating atheism, the abolition of military training, the sinking of navies and the razing of forts. He deplores expenditures for national defense, which he insists encourage war, but does not oppose the investment of billions of dollars in life and fire insurance on the ground that it hastens death and promotes incendiarism. He fights navies because the taxpayer's money goes to ship building companies, but makes no assault upon food producing industries which constitute the country's largest and most profitable business.

He does not see Gandhi, wearing a loin cloth and subsisting on goat's milk, as he begs 45,000,000 people for the liberty of 350,000,000 people, and he makes no reference to China's appeal to the league of nations in behalf of 450,000,000 people for protection against 64,000,000 people.

He does not explain to his audiences that every war in modern history was defended on the ground of self-defense and that this right or pretense is internationally recognized as implicit in every treaty. He does not say that by the very terms of the Kellogg peace pact, Japan may make legal war on China by merely pleading self-defense. He does not say that Britain by reason of her navy is dominant against any European combination and that Japan because of an efficient navy is dominant in the western North Pacific.

He does not say that the area which the United States must protect against all comers, reaches as far as Americans may travel or invest their capital. He does not say that a nation which, under threat, surrenders some of its rights, will ultimately be forced to yield up the rest of them.

"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair;
the rest is in the hands of God." -- Washington (1787)

Vol. 5

I T E M S O F I N T E R E S T

NO. 48

December 1, 1931.

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SOVIET PRODUCTS
FEATURED IN
LOOP STORES

A number of the principal loop department stores in Chicago are featuring Soviet-produced linen, textile, lace and other goods distributed in this country, presumably by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

One Ukrainian lady, now an intensely loyal American, visiting one of these stores, looked at scarfs which were marked as being of Eurasian origin. Knowing Russian work, this little lady at once branded it as a Soviet product and obtained the admission of the clerk that such was the case.

Another store has been featuring towels and the cheapness of the merchandise was stressed by clerks as being due to Soviet origin. Canned products such as preserved fruits and fish products are being featured in some chain stores and in the loop stores, catering to a rich clientele.

Many women who are informed and understand the aid given to Bolshevism by purchase of Soviet products, have refused to buy anything originating in Soviet Russia, knowing that it is "dumped goods" and is sold here on a basis that American or other products cannot compete with in price.

REDS STAGE LOCAL
MOCK TRIAL

Throughout the United States Communists are staging mock trials of city and county officials as part of their campaign on the

issue of unemployment.

On Tuesday night, Nov. 24, 1931, the Young Communist League (Y.C.L.) of Chicago staged such a trial at the communist headquarters at 3337 S. State Street. The judge was a member of the Y.C.L., Zipp, by name, from southern Illinois. The prosecutor was one, Soldino, young negro. The bailiff was Ben Gray, a Y.C.L. organizer, white. The foreman of the jury was a negro, Gibbal, a south side organizer of the Y.C.L. among the colored people. A jury of Y.C.L. members was appointed. Mayor Cermak and his administration were put on trial, charged with "(1) that Mayor Cermak was responsible for the workers starving (2) that Mayor Cermak and his administration were guilty of jailing and beating up workers, whenever they attempted to send a 'committee' to the United Charities and that the single workers were discriminated against because whenever a single person, man or woman went for relief they were sent to 'vermin infested' flop-houses and bread lines, where they were fed slop and made to sleep in dirt and filth".

Comrade Gray asserted that Mayor Cermak, Joel Hunter of the United Charities and other directors of organized charities, had been notified by registered mail of the trial, and that irrespective of the fact that none was present, the trial would proceed and the bailiff was then called upon to present witnesses.

A negro woman with three children told how her children were forced by school teachers to go to a theatre and stand there from 11 to 2:30 o'clock before they were let in and then stayed until dark without receiving anything.

Another witness, an occupant of a flop-house, stated that the institution was run under "gun" rule.

The third, a Young Pioneer, stated that because his parents were out of work and without money, he was forced to go to school hungry. He said he had been promised a pair of shoes by the Charities for more than four weeks but to date had not received any. He said that because of such conditions much progress was being made in recruiting Pioneers in his school.

Another witness told of his attempts to get relief from the United Charities, saying that he had been sent from one place to another until he was exhausted.

Another Y.C.L. member told how a committee had approached the United Charities at 45th and Prairie, but had been prevented from presenting any demands by the police.

Several other witnesses presented like stories.

Following a denunciation by Soldino, the jury was given the case and a verdict was brought in against Mayor Cermak and his administration as being "guilty of allowing the workers to starve, diverting the money raised by the Emmerson Relief Committee, to the Charities, turning it over to a bunch of grafters and thieves who will not give out anything to unemployed workers but would rather browbeat and attempt to intimidate them; that the jury finds only one solution for the relief and that is Unemployment Insurance."

This is typical of the same trials which have been held in Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and other communist strongholds throughout the country.

A YMCA, YWCA FORUM PROGRAM

A Saturday Noon Forum, conducted by the YMCA and YWCA of Evanston, Ill., is of interest as being quite typical of the type of speakers being featured by the "Y's" today. Those listed on this program, and the subjects upon which they are to speak, are:

KIRBY PAGE....."DISARMAMENT"
 PROF. GEORGE ALBERT COE....."CAN EDUCATION REFORM ITSELF?"
 DR. RACHELLE YARROS....."SOCIAL HYGIENE AND FAMILY PROBLEMS"
 OSCAR AMERINGER....."THE CAUSE AND CURE OF INDUSTRIAL
 DEPRESSION"
 DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR....."WHY I AM A SOCIALIST"
 DEAN SHAILER MATTHEWS....."IS A BELIEF IN GOD NECESSARY FOR
 RELIGION?"
 JOHN LANDESCO....."THE INSIDE OF GANG LIFE"
 DEAN RALPH HEILMAN....."BUSINESS TRENDS"
 PAUL BLANSHARD....."WHAT CAN POLITICS DO FOR SOCIETY?"
 DEAN A. LEON GREEN....."THE MODERN CONCEPTION OF LAW"
 DR. JAMES M. YARD....."WHO OWNS MANCHURIA?"

Page is widely known for his pro-Soviet, slacker pacifist views, and as editor of the ultra-radical, pacifist WORLD TOMORROW magazine.

Coe is one of the radical, pacifist professors inoculating our youth with radical educational ideas.

Dr. Yarros is one of the birth control proponents tied up with the radical elements.

Ameringer is the left-wing Socialist of Oklahoma.

Dr. Niebuhr is another radical socialist leader.

Dean Matthews was one of the founders of the Federal Council of Churches.

Blanshard is a lecturer for the League for Industrial Democracy. Yard is a member of the local Chicago branches of the

American Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy.

All in all, there are three men out of a program of eleven speakers who will not discourse on Socialism, communistic ideas or slacker pacifism. Not one proponent of Americanism or capitalism appears upon the program, showing how completely these particular YMCA and YWCA groups have been impregnated with the doctrines of the agencies seeking to bring about a socialistic or communistic form of government in the United States to replace the present capitalist system.

Once again we repeat that the YMCA and the YWCA owe their existence to the contributions of capitalists.

SCOTT NEARING SAYS
"GERMANY NEAR CRASH"

Scott Nearing, Communist-de-luxe, has been in Germany for the past several months observing European conditions; at least, part of his work has been that of a correspondent for Federated Press, the communistic news-gathering agency.

A Federated Press clip sheet of Nov. 23, 1931, under the caption of "Germany Near Crash", quotes Nearing as stating:

"Economically, capitalist Europe is a mortuary, Politically it is preparing to commit suicide by repeating the tactics that led up to 1914. From only one quarter is there a ray of hope.....the revolutionary elements among the European masses are mairing their plans to take over the economic and political machinery and to organize the European sector of a workers' world."

Comrade Nearing is very outspoken and cannot be misunderstood. Europe is on the verge of revolution. The millions of Communists in Germany are grooming themselves for the big attempt and there are at least three times as many Communists in Germany as in Russia. Spain is in the hands of revolutionary forces; other European countries are in partial control of Socialists or Communists - it matters little which, as both have the same objective, the establishment of a Socialist State.

To say the least, the outlook is worthy of careful consideration.

REDS BECOME BOLDER

As the communist hold upon the workers of the United States becomes stronger, and the intelligentsia financial and moral support of Communism becomes more extensive, because of the failure of our laws to deal adequately with the revolutionary menace, communist executives, inspired by these conditions, are demanding of local, state and national government officials that the revolutionary mobs under the leadership of Communism be fed and housed as they march to Washington, D. C., and upon their arrival there. Herbert B. Benjamin, in charge of the National Hunger March of the Unemployed Councils, has written to President Hoover demanding food and housing while the mob is in Washington, and locally, Dave Mates, Cook County director of the Unemployed Councils, has demanded of the Chicago city government that that portion of the mob which congregates in Chicago on its way to Washington be fed and housed by the City. Also, Steve Rubicki, Chicago communist functionary, has wired President Hoover (as a representative of Chicago reds) demanding food and housing for the "Hunger March" delegation.

With each increase in boldness it will not be long perhaps before they will feel confident enough to attempt the seizure of property, etc., which they are now demanding.

I.L.D. CONFERENCE
IN YOUNGSTOWN

The International Labor Defense, a principal communist subsidiary, held an Ohio state conference in Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 21 and 22, 1931, at Abruzzi Hall, 346 Summitt Street. There were present 375 registered delegates from 54 cities and towns, representing 211 different organizations and claiming to speak for 25,000 workers. M.A. Thomas of Cleveland was chairman.

The speakers were Edward Laurence, of the Metal Workers' Industrial League of Youngstown; H. Holzman, Cleveland Communist; Roy Mahoney, negro, Communist Party organizer from East Liverpool, O.; W. C. Sandberg, Unemployed Council leader from Cleveland and Yetta Land, I.L.D. attorney from Cleveland.

Various resolutions for release of Mooney and Billings and other "class war prisoners" were adopted.

Plans were developed for joining the National Hunger March as it passes through Youngstown. Delegates selected to represent Youngstown for the Hunger March were Roy Mahoney, Sophia Mazerka of Cleveland and Charles Neimi of Warren, O.

Considerable sums of money for furthering communist I.L.D. work in Ohio were turned over by organization representatives.

The concensus of opinion was that eastern Ohio was ripe for concentrated activities and a committee including Briva, Meseca, Coleman, Clever and Lorenz of Cleveland, and Barns and Owens of Youngstown, was appointed to formulate plans for such a drive.

The official stenographer was Etta Miller, and a J. Shaffer was one of the most radical delegates present. Dates were set for further local and State meetings after the first of the year.

REDS OUTBLUFF
U.S. GOVERNMENT

The Soviet Government is no doubt giving the United States the "Bronx cheer" as government authorities issue orders for the admission of another shipload of lumber from convict labor areas of the Soviet Union near Archangel, Russia.

The NEW YORK TELEGRAM of Nov. 24, 1931, states that the lumber cargo was due to arrive in New York on Nov. 25, and for the third time, the government has failed to prove convict labor origin of Soviet lumber.

One thing is certain: where there is a will there is a way. If the U.S. Government was interested enough to prove convict labor origin of lumber, it could be done. Eye witnesses, victims of Soviet prison camps, have testified time after time to the use of convict labor in these timber camps in Russia and Siberia. Apparently their word is no good and the word of a Communist outweighs such testimony in the eyes of those governmental departments empowered to admit or exclude such products.

MORE AMERICAN
YOUTH IN MOSCOW

Included in a recent delegation to Moscow to attend the November 7 celebrations were the following graduates of technical or

agricultural schools:

CHARLES NOEL YOUNG
G. W. TYNES
O. J. GOLDEN
FRANK FAISON, JR.

WELTON C. CURRY
A. M. OVERTON
FRANK GORDON
W. C. AVANT

JOHN W. SUTTON
J. J. ROANE
B. L. HOPKINS

MOSCOW NEWS of Nov. 6, announced the presence or pending arrival of Ashley Pettis, American pianist; Marcel Haldeman-Julius, wife of E. Haldeman-Julius of Girard, Kansas; and Miss Martin Dell, member of the board of the American-Russian Institute.

AMERICAN NEGRO COMMUNIST
ORGANIZER BECOMES SOVIET
PROFESSOR

Lovett Fort Whiteman, American negro, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress back in 1927-28 and frequent visitor to Moscow, is back in the Soviet Union

again and is reported to be professor of mathematics and chemistry at an American school in Moscow, organized for the education of children of American engineers. Michael Borodin, communist agent, formerly with his wife at Hull House, later special agent of Communism in China, is to be the supervisor.

What a swell education American children will get - if they attend!

A NEW PAMPHLET
BY JOHN B. CHAPPLE

"University Off The Track" is the name of a new, paper-covered pamphlet by that vigilant and fearless young American, John B.

Chapple of Ashland, Wis., who has invaded the sacred precincts of radicalism at Madison, Wis., and thrown their radicalism in the face of the professors at the University of Wisconsin who are aiding and abetting subversive activities. The whole story appears in this pamphlet which may be obtained by sending fifty cents to Mr. John B. Chapple, Ashland, Wisconsin.

DEBS RADIO STATION
OBTAINS RENEWAL
OF LICENSE

According to THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS of Oct. 31, 1931, W.E.V.D., the socialist, "Debs Memorial" radio station, has been granted a six months' renewal of license

in spite of the recommendations of Examiner Pratt who reported repeated violations of law in the operation of the station. At the same time, other stations of good character were denied renewal of their licenses. Apparently Socialism has a "drag" somewhere in official circles.

AN UNUSUAL
COINCIDENCE

We learn that there is an Annabelle R. Bogdonoff who is an assistant office secretary in the office of the National Council

for the Prevention of War, Frederick J. Libby's outfit. Quite naturally, when we hear or see the word "Bogdonoff" our minds revert immediately to Peter A. Bogdonov, the head of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet agency in the United States. In the spelling and pronunciation of Russian names, the use of "v" and "ff" are interchangeable. Throughout all Soviet publications we find such names as "Molotoff" also spelled "Molotov".

Inasmuch as the name "Bogdonoff" is a most unusual one, the thought immediately occurs to us, "Is there a relationship between Annabelle and Peter?". It would be very interesting to know.

RED SUNDAY
SCHOOLS

CHRISTIANITY TODAY of November, 1931, carries the following:

"It is reported that within fifty miles of Boston, Mass., thirty-two Soviet Sunday Schools function where children are instructed in Atheism. In Pittsburgh a 'Soviet' Sunday School, with an average attendance of 700, is said to meet every Sunday. In these gatherings, the children are taught to hate God, Christ and the Bible - openly."

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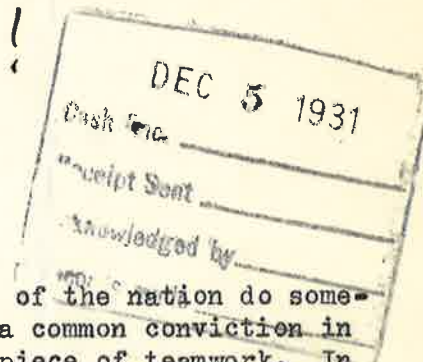
An Undenominational Journal of Religion

440 South Dearborn St., Chicago
2nd December, 1931

Mr. Kirby Page, Editor
World Tomorrow
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City, New York

My dear Mr. Page:

*You will forgive this
forfeit in an
identical letter!*



I feel a burning in my bones to have the religious press of the nation do something together -- something that will demonstrate that we possess a common conviction in a vital realm and at the same time that we are capable of a great piece of teamwork. In this mood I have drawn up a statement expressing a protest against the conscience part of the Macintosh decision. Note that I say "conscience" aspect, for the Macintosh decision goes much deeper than the question of war.

It is my hope that this statement, or a stronger edition of it upon which we can agree, will appear in the religious press of the country in the first issue of January, 1932. It is my thought that the publication of this statement shall be accompanied by a vigorous editorial calling attention to the Declaration and calling upon the readers of the paper to sign it and get other signatures and send them to the editor. If this were done we could expect every minister in the country to preach on this subject in his pulpit and thereby awaken the conscience of the country by awakening the conscience of the church itself on a matter which lies very near the root of our religious liberty.

I had first thought of The Christian Century alone undertaking this enterprise, but as I reflected on it the enormous significance of teamwork on the part of the entire religious press of the country, so appealed to me that I could not be content with any single paper undertaking the task by itself.

After carefully reading the statement, will you write me your reaction to the proposal, telling me whether you will publish the Declaration and an accompanying editorial in the issue mentioned above? I am writing this letter to 40 or 50 -- and possibly more -- editors. I wish to assure you and all the rest that The Christian Century desires to stand on a complete equality with all other cooperating papers. We do not wish to have credit for the authorship of the Declaration, nor for any initiative in the matter, and I would ask as a favor that its appearance in your paper, if you are disposed to cooperate, should be referred to by you as an expression of the consensus of opinion of the editors of the religious press of the country.

I wonder if this proposal will not kindle in your mind something like the flame which has been kindled in my own. Do we not have here a Providential way in which to express our unity, to invest our journalism with increased significance and to meet one of the most sinister attacks upon spiritual religion as well as noble citizenship which has been delivered since the founding of our government?

Please let me have word from you as promptly as possible.

Sincerely yours

Charles Clayton Morrison
Editor, The Christian Century

C O P Y

JOHN W. THOMAS, INC.
55 John Street
New York

December 2, 1931

General Board of the Y.M.C.A.
347 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Attention of Miss M. Purdy

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge your letter of November 30th reporting an accident in which Mrs. Mary A. Page's Chevrolet was involved on November 25th and have referred same to The Travelers for consideration. As soon as we receive their reply, we will advise you.

We are attaching hereto an identification card for Mrs. Page as requested.

Very truly yours,

(signed) L. H. Finney

Treasurer

MRF:BCB

SATURDAY N

PROGRAM FOR

DECEMBER 5....."DISARMAMENT"

Mr. Kirby Page

Formerly Secretary to Sherwood Eddy; has traveled in practically every country of the world and has had unusual opportunities to meet the leaders of the country; is the author of "National Defense," "A Study of Mahatma Gandhi," and "Danger Zones of the Social Order."

DECEMBER 12....."CAN EDUCATION REFORM ITSELF?"

Prof. George Albert Coe

Formerly Professor of Psychology at Northwestern University and at Columbia University; author of "What is Christian Education?" and "What Ails Our Youth?"; one of the most dynamic and stimulating speakers in America.

JANUARY 9....."SOCIAL HYGIENE AND FAMILY PROBLEMS"

Dr. Rachelle Yarros

Born in Russia and received her preliminary education there; obtained her M.A. degree from Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania and completed her post graduate studies at Vienna; at present Director of the Social Hygiene Council and of the Chicago Birth Control Clinic.

JANUARY 16....."THE CAUSE AND CURE OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION"

Mr. Oscar Ameringer

Formerly a coal miner and editor of the "Illinois Mine Journal"; at present, editor of the "American Guardian"; has taken part in many student conferences with greatest success; said to be as humorous as Mark Twain.

JANUARY 30....."WHY I AM A SOCIALIST"

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr

Professor in Union Theological Seminary in New York; author of "Does Civilization Need Religion?" and "Leaves from the Notebook of a Tamed Cynic"; no lecturer in America is more popular with students.



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December 5, 1931.

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Mr. Kirby Page,
The World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Kirby Page:

That was a very kindly and gracious word you sent me on my election as general secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor. I have been carrying your note around with me as a memorandum to call at your office in New York and thank you personally, but my visits there have been so hurried that I have not had an opportunity.

I have been an admirer of yours for some time and follow with interest your magazine and your books. You are doing the kind of pioneer work that ~~counts~~ counts tremendously in the field of social and international relations. I trust that my service in the Christian Endeavor Movement may keep it "realistic and courageous." Certainly I hope we can keep before young people these great vital issues.

For the time being, at least, I am also editor of The Christian Endeavor World, our weekly magazine, and am keeping before the young people there constant educational pressure for the outlawry of war and international good will. I confess I am not altogether clear on this matter of economic justice; that is, I cannot see that the issues are as clean-cut as they are in the field of international relationships. I am afraid it is going to be a little too easy for the church leadership to follow one will-o'-the-wisp panacea after the other in the economic field as the answer to the problem. It is, it seems to me, a lot easier to state abstract principles in this field than it is to apply them. The attached quotation from Owen D. Young indicates this. I hope we can get one or two points of a practical economic program for the churches that we can get average folks to easily understand and crusade for.

My wife heard you in Boston a few weeks ago with great interest and profit. I am sorry that I was out of the city at the time.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely,

Carlton M. Sherwood

Carlton M. Sherwood,
General Secretary

CMS/D
Enc.

1881 ~ The Golden Jubilee ~ 1931

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. Kirby Page
FROM M. Purdy
SUBJECT

DATE December 5, 1931

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which we have received from the office of John W. Thomas, Inc., our brokers, through whom we negotiate our insurance. We also attach an identification card for Mrs. Page to carry with her. We will send you any further advice we may receive from the Insurance Company.

MP:ED
Encls.

North China Union Language School
Peiping, China
September 6-24, 1931.

Dear Friends:

The newspapers over here bring us a picture of a world that is shaken and hard pressed these days, until one almost marvels that so many ordinary processes of life and love go quietly on. Perhaps the most afflicted nation of all is China. When we think back across our first brief year in this country, we have to list the following happenings.

Events of the Year in China:

1. When we arrived, famine conditions involving millions in the North-west were only beginning.

2. Soon came the culmination of the major civil war in the North by intervention of Mukden in favor of Nanking against Marshalls Feng and Yen, whose collapse left the former "Model Province" of Shansi in bankrupt and chaotic condition.

3. Hopes for peace were soon thwarted by innumerable instances of banditry involving interference with trade, kidnapping, extortion, burning, looting, extending even into best governed areas.

4. Large and ruthless semi-bandit groups claiming Communist aims terrorized wide areas in Central China. The Government retaliated with punitive expeditions, wholesale executions, withdrawal of freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

5. Military governors with large ill-paid armies control practically all provinces; sometimes their troops are feared almost as much by the people as the bandits against whom they are supposed to afford protection.

6. The unprecedented decline in value of silver (China's currency) increased China's financial burdens, in addition to all other effects of world wide depression.

7. The Governing Party has been torn by dissension within, large sections being alienated by its refusal to comply with special pleas or criticisms, by its domination of all elections and conferences. Opposition groups charge Government leaders with corruption, dictatorial ambitions, catering to Shanghai bankers, etc.

8. At the very time of the "National People's Conference", an influential group seceded and established a rival government in Canton.

9. In July, General Shih Yu Shan, Governor of Honan, started an armed revolt. It was shortlived but caused a panic and revealed the instability of North China politics.

10. August brought extremely strained relations with Japan over killings in Manchuria, Korea, Mongolia. Boycotts and agitations for a break in relations added further complications.

11. At the same time the Yangtse River rose to the highest level in fifty years, flooding many thousands of square miles of rich farm land and great cities in the heart of China, with millions of people involved.

12. By early September, floods along the Grand Canal and in other areas had brought the total number of people involved to 80,000,000 according to Tsai Yuan P'ei.

13. The reduced Government Budget, announced late in August, contains 406 millions for military affairs and 343 millions for National debts, as against 220 millions for all other purposes.

14. "Communist Bands" came out of hiding to strike further terror into Central China. (It is very hard to tell how strong Communist organization in China really is.)

15. A military coup d'etat in Kansu brought fear of a new Moslem-Chinese struggle in far Northwest.

16. With early September, the Canton Government formed alliances with other rebelling groups in the South and its invading armies began to march northward into Hunan.

17. On September 18-22, China being already overwhelmed with other difficulties, Japanese troops by a concerted plan occupied the most important cities of South Manchuria, while warships and air forces waited in readiness to move at other points. This action (though feared for some time) came with a suddenness which has raised a nearwar psychology in China.

This is the succession of burdens under which the Chinese people have staggered during just one brief year. Is it any wonder that T. Z. Koo, speaking last Sunday for the first time since his return, stressed deeply the need for the steadying insight, power, and serenity of Jesus? Or that the large student audience listened in profound silence? We marveled rather at these words from the prayer of Dr. Y. Y. Tsu:

"We pray Thee for the people of our land,
distracted by many sorrows and defeats,
but upheld by the undying hope of a
better day that is to come."

Resilience of the Chinese People

Underneath everything the life of the Chinese people goes on. They seem to possess a capacity to endure catastrophes which would wreck our races. When a breathing space comes, they have always shown an ability to recover with surprising rapidity. And so today "They hope against hope". Wherever there is a sheltered area, daily life goes quietly and steadily forward.

I was waiting in a side street not long ago when the noon hour came for two large primary schools. As the hundreds of healthy, eager faced children poured out, the boys dressed in a kind of Boy Scout uniform and the girls in the regulation light blue middie blouse and black bloomers, they made me forget China's troubles. The past year has seen marked progress of our work in many cities, with increased enrollment in classes and religious meetings, and six of the largest cities over-subscribed the local Association's financial campaigns of last year.

Emergency Flood Relief

Since August our Y.M.C.A. organization has been giving special energy to the flood emergency. Organizations of every sort all over China have joined in the effort to assist the stricken areas, and voluntary contributions to the National Flood Relief Commission are nearing \$3,000,000. Government and international agencies are reported to be cooperating closely. Much prominence has been given by the press to the help received from other countries, including the recent appeal of the League of Nations in China's behalf.

International Notes

There was special satisfaction here in the unanimous election of China to the League of Nations Council. However, the attitude of the League in the present crisis with Japan is being watched very closely. The Nanking Government is also appealing to the Kellogg Pact. Chinese friends ask us daily, "What will the United States do?". Each week has witnessed some fresh effort for peace within China. The Manchurian crisis with Japan may prove to be the means of some success at this point, but adequate program and leadership seem very scarce.

School Enrollment Increased

In the face of all these difficulties, the government and mission schools here have opened with the largest enrollment in many years. Our early contacts with the colleges indicate that students have returned even though

their homes are under water in the flooded areas. Students from the National University, the College of Law, and the Communications College have already come to request our assistance in teaching student Bible classes. It adds to our pleasure in this work to have the students themselves take the initiative in forming the classes. This fall we will use both Chinese and English in these classes.

Progress of Language Study

We completed our first year (four terms) of language study on August 15. Gradually increasing use of the language is opening many new doors of understanding and helpfulness to us. For example, from April to June, I was able to take two lessons each week in Arabic from a Chinese Moslem teacher.

There are about thirty-five Mosques in Peiping, with over 20,000 Moslem families, but, so far as I have been able to learn, only one other Christian worker here has given any study to their sacred language. The head "ahong" of one Mosque last week brought me \$100.00 with a request for assistance in ordering some books from Cairo, Egypt. This friendly trust gave me more pleasure than the ahong realized.

We were very glad when word came from the National Y.M.C.A. Committee assigning us to Peiping for another year. This is both the largest student center and the best place to learn Chinese. We are also glad because we will still be near Dr. and Mrs. T. Z. Koo, whose home is almost at the center of student population in the West City. Two nights ago we were with them for dinner and the evening, along with George Osborn (my English Colleague) and his bride who has just come from England. Dr. Koo played his bamboo flute for us again. Never having heard him play Western music, we especially enjoyed his playing "To a Wild Rose", with Mrs. Koo accompanying him at the piano.

Hopei Student Conference

This letter cannot be closed without telling you a little about the Hopei Student Summer Conference, June 30-July 10. It was held about fifteen miles from Peking, at the old Sleeping Buddha Monastery which the Y.M.C.A. began leasing for conferences back in 1913. The attendance outran expectations, exceeding 300, and filling all of the accommodations. Each delegate brought his or her own bedding and mosquito net. Regulation Conference beds consisted of four long boards laid across two saw horses. Fairly substantial Chinese food was served three times each day. The total cost per delegate for board, room, registration, and bus from and to Peking was only \$7.60 Mex (less than \$2.00 U.S. gold)!

The Conference was under the entire control of student committees. The theme they had chosen for this year was "Service". The first half of the Conference was devoted to the question of service among China's rural masses, and the second half to service in the cities. The problems, resources, and movements in rural and urban life were presented at daily assemblies by nationally known social and religious workers and writers, then the Conference divided into fifteen groups for more detailed discussion.

Each group had a student chairman and at least one advisor with practical experience in the types of work under discussion. I was appointed a "general advisor" to two of these groups. The students made a very earnest effort to work out actual plans for service. They had brought together a large conference library, to which George Osborn and I contributed books and periodicals representing the British and American Student Movements and the World Student Christian Federation. We were also asked to speak to the entire Conference regarding the work carried on by our respective Movements, while Agnes Moncrief spoke for the New Zealand Movement and Andy Roy for the Federation.

At the beginning of each day, the Conference met in small morning prayer groups, where many non-Christian students gained a new understanding of the nature of the Christian life. Each day closed with a brief prayer, very carefully planned and conducted largely by students. Only about a third of the students were church members so that there was much opportunity for a sharing of deep convictions. The inner Christian group gathered each morning at 6:30 for special fellowship.

China---Old and New

The old monastery, with all its historic beauty, provided quite a contrasting background for such a conference. The altar lamps burned constantly in front of the great images of the Buddhas and at regular hours the dreamy chant of the monks would reach our ears. But the young students were absorbed with the problems of China today, their thoughts and games were those of youth. One wondered if the Buddhist monks had ever heard of Communism; it was a factor in all student thinking. The monastery retreat in which China's woes might be forgotten; the students were anxious to face them at their worst. The hope of China's future lies with the students, but one covets for them the resources of poise and strength and peace which only the victorious Christ can give in the midst of the kind of struggle into which these students intend to plunge.

Just as we were finishing this letter, we had the happy surprise of a visit from Mrs. Induk P. Kim, whom many of you will remember as a Traveling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, now on her way home to Korea after a journey around the world. The events in Manchuria have given us more good times together than if travel had been uninterrupted. She sends regards to all of her friends.

September 23 marked the first anniversary of our arrival in China. We want to thank you all again for the support which you have given us and for the letters which we have appreciated so much. In all the pressure of time and money of this next difficult year we venture to hope that you will continue to stand by us and with us in this work.

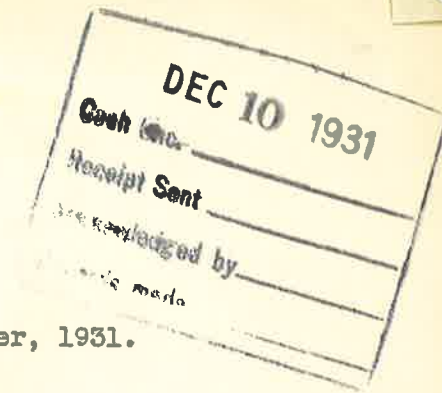
Sincerely yours,

Lyman and Helen Hoover

Lyman and Helen Hoover.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SOUTH HALL
MADISON, WISCONSIN

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



7 December, 1931.

Mr. Kirby Page,
The World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:-

I am very sorry to have missed you when you were here last week. Engagements prevented me from meeting you at luncheon or hearing you in the evening on the 3rd; I counted on seeing you on the 4th and found that you had already left. I have heard the most general and appreciative comments on your talk on Thursday evening. I still wish that I could have the opportunity of talking with you about some phases of the use of force in international affairs and the relative importance of justice, even legal justice, on one side and peace on the other.

Very sincerely yours,

PBP:L

Pitman B. Potter.

"Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair;
the rest is in the hands of God." - Washington (1787)

P. 2
Vol. 5

ITEMS OF INTEREST

NO. 49

December 8, 1931

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R.O.T.C.
ENDANGERED

The Reserve Officers Training Corps is the keystone of the arch of our National Defense on native soil. Its maintenance and preservation is provided for by legislation enacted by the Congress in 1916 and amended in 1920. The American people, ever opposed to a large professional army, should support the only alternative that makes National Defense at all possible against the country being drawn into a war necessitating trained leadership, so that the young blood of the nation will have at least a maximum chance of coming through such a catastrophe, unscathed.

The R.O.T.C. Association of the United States, with its headquarters in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C., is the only national body devoting itself exclusively to the task of preserving intact that which the Congress intended should function as a nucleus, namely the R.O.T.C., from which to draw at least partially-trained leaders in the event of a national emergency.

We congratulate the Association for pointing out in its latest bulletin that if the recommendation of President Hoover's National Advisory Committee on Education, is followed, the only modest and sensible military policy ever evolved by the government for the protection of its citizens, would again go in the scrap heap and as of yore, war, if it should come, will result in unnecessary loss of life and staggering totals in wealth before we again muddle through.

ILLINOIS COMMUNISTS
FACING SEDITION
CHARGES, OUT ON BOND

Bill Gebert, district organizer of the Communist Party, with headquarters in Chicago; Joe Tash, National Miners Union organizer in the coal districts of southern

Illinois; Aiman Zipp, Shaw, Len Dicky and Clara Saffern, who are under arrest charged with sedition under the Illinois sedition statute, have been released on bond following their indictment.

Shaw was formerly a communist unit organizer in Chicago and at one time worked at the Western Electric Company. He is said to have served a term of six years in prison at a previous period of his life, and came to Chicago from Hammond, Ind., where he had been secretary of the South Slavic Branch of the Communist Party.

We are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the conclusion of these cases, as, since 1922 when the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Wm. Bross Lloyd and 18 associates on charges of sedition, there has been no indictment carried through under the Illinois law. Conviction at this time will establish a precedent that will do much in curbing communist activities in the State and will leave district attorneys with no logical excuse for failure to prosecute.

Another local matter of interest is the fact that Nels Kjar, one of the most vicious Communists in the Chicago area, is being held by the immigration authorities with a very good chance of his being deported to Denmark where he belongs. Kjar has been picked up repeatedly but in each instance has escaped deportation. At the present time, under Secretary Doak's administration, there is every likelihood that we will be rid of Kjar.

KIRBY PAGE AND THE
CHICAGO PREACHERS

Kirby Page, arch-slacker, and editor of the radical, pacifist WORLD TOMORROW, appeared before a meeting of the Chicago Church Federation on Monday morning, Nov. 30, 1931, at 10:30 A.M. in the central Y.M.C.A. auditorium, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

It would have been a splendid opportunity for some of our lethargic business men and capitalists to have heard a tirade against our government and social system that should certainly have awakened them to the significance of the growth of this movement.

Page, knowing that he was speaking to sympathetic hearers, rather cast off the bridle and gave himself full vent to his feelings. He advocated that the preachers, specifically, should get behind organized labor groups and help the mass workers to organize so that they could combat the organized employers. He advocated that they should aid in turning the present situation bottom side up, placing control in the hands of the workers, and to accomplish this by "pressing down from the top" and "lifting from the bottom". He advocated taxation to a degree that would be all but confiscation. He explicitly pointed out that you could not tax the rich for everything they had because this would be confiscation. He advocated public ownership of all the major industries including the railroads, coal mines, utilities, water power, etc. He urged the preachers to go into political leadership and to back a new political party. He stated that he himself supported the Socialist Party and was working indefatigably for the League for Independent Political Action which hoped eventually to form a new political party that would be more in conformity to the needs of the masses than any existent today.

After about an hour and a quarter of denunciation of all things pertaining to our present economic and social system, he was accorded a long and enthusiastic applause by the assembled preachers. The only encouraging thing about the whole meeting was the fact brought out that the Chicago Federation of Churches, which, of course, is the Chicago branch of the Federal Council of Churches, will be \$7,700 in debt by the first of the year, and if this debt is not cleared up, will seriously impair their working program for 1932.

From the appreciation of Kirby Page's open condemnation of our capitalist system (which was as gloriously communistic as anything Bill Foster himself could have put across) it would probably be a good thing if the Chicago Church Federation failed to satisfy this indebtedness, because there is no question but what this organization, as a mass body, is supporting programs savouring deeply of Communism and Socialism, and strictly against our government.

Page, of course, could not have been charged with sedition, because he advocated the so-called socialist method of attaining his objective through political means. At the conclusion of his talk, however, Page asserted that he had a predilection that there would be a change before long and that it rested in a great measure with the preachers as to whether this change would come through the socialist evolutionary means or by communist revolutionary means. Apparently Mr. Page was not really very concerned as to which method would be used just so long as the change was effected.

CHICAGO REDS JOIN
HUNGER MARCH

The Chicago Communists who left for Washington, D.C., with the Hunger March aggregation were Otto Wangerin, secretary-treasurer of the National Railroad Industrial League; Steve Rubicki, secretary, District #8, Trade Union Unity League; Julius Hecker; Robert Turner (colored) organizer, Economy, Daly, Sullivan (colored) and Bernstein. The delegation left the People's Auditorium Sunday morning, Nov. 29, at 8:00 A.M.

AN AWAKENING
WISCONSIN

After being led around by socialist reformers who have soothed the "savage breast" of a hardy Wisconsin people with honeyed phrases, painting Utopian impracticabilities as the mirage toward which they are striving, we find an awakening blossoming forth, accompanied by a realization of the "trap" into which they have been led.

THE WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL has carefully analyzed the message of Gov. La Follette, to the Wisconsin State Legislature and has stripped it of the "coat of idealism", showing it up in its stark socialist reality. The JOURNAL states:

"We believe Governor La Follette's message is a sort of 'experimental college' of national politics. Because of their (radical bloc) control in this state, they're going to make it a testing ground. They are proceeding to make in this state a national experiment on the theory of arriving at definite conclusions by the process of trial and error. The radical bloc in Congress, through the agency of Governor La Follette and socialist Secretary Duncan, is going to make a national laboratory of Wisconsin without compelling the nation to pay the laboratory overhead. Win or lose, the taxpayers of Wisconsin are going to pay. What Wisconsin will pay for is a purely experimental diversion into the No Man's Land between democracy and communism.....We all hope that 'Jessie' Wisconsin will not be poisoned by the Duncan-La Follette greens."

The one outstanding figure in Wisconsin opposing and exposing the Duncan-La Follette-Glenn Frank, etc., control is John B. Chapple, Jr., sturdy, fearless and likeable. The JOURNAL says of this young, modern "Paul Revere":

"John B. Chapple, Jr., who has been talking now for about six months in opposition to the present La Follette regime in the state is drawing large audiences wherever he speaks. Seats at luncheon clubs addressed by him are in great demand. Many people in the state believe he has a message worth hearing. The heckling that was given him at Madison in an address before a University political club has proved a strong advertisement for Mr. Chapple. Invitations are now pouring in on him from all parts of the state for speeches. The Ashland editor made a hit with many in Madison by his answers to the hecklers."

We applaud the sentiment of awakening that seems to be under way. We hope it will grow to such volume that La Follette, Duncan and all their socialist satellites will be consigned to early political graves from which they will never again arise, and Mr. Chapple seems to be the gentleman wielding the spade that will dig that grave.

NEW RED LEAGUE
IN SCHOOLS

We are advised that the Communist Party has finally launched its official subsidiary organization to function in schools and colleges. It is known as the "Educational Workers' League of New York" and is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. The official organ is the "Education Worker", first issue of which appeared in October with a second issue due out now. As soon as the New York League is well established, it will be duplicated in other cities.

NEW SOCIALIST STUDENT
GROUP GOES INTO ACTION

The Intercollegiate Disarmament Council is another of the socialist-organized groups set up by the League for Industrial Democracy to make every youth believe that he is fighting with back to the wall to escape being "cannon fodder". The college youth of today is perhaps the biggest fool for his age of any generation. He is misled by potential traitors to the United States who are harping upon War! War! War!, making every youth believe he is looking into the muzzle of an 18" gun. Talk about war-time hysteria and propaganda! Never in the most crucial point of the World War did it ever exceed the efforts of these potential traitors, internationalists, Socialists, Communists and what-nots.

The new Council is holding a nationwide contest for college students for the best editorial on "How Students Can Help Achieve World Disarmament", according to THE NEW YORK TIMES of December 1, 1931, which states that the above announcement was made by Luther Tucker, chairman of the Council. Prizes are to be \$40, \$25 and \$10 for first, second and third best editorials. Judges are Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, Harry Emerson Fosdick and Dr. John H. Finley. The contest is being directed from 347 Madison Ave., New York City, which is also the headquarters of Page and Eddy, and the Association Press, official Y.M.C.A. publishing outfit.

It is quite pertinent to quote Litvinov, Foreign Relations Commissar of the Soviet Government, who recently asserted: "Disarmament means Communism - Communism means disarmament."

Norman Thomas, in the I.L.D. publication DISARM, issued "Autumn 1931", states in an article "What Disarmament Can and Cannot Do":

"In the end, lasting peace and plenty mean the achievement of international socialism. But such socialism should be made the alternative to new world war, not the possible outcome of a conflict so frightful that no man can tell who or what will survive."

The pacifist is making a "bogey man" of war; he is seeing it behind every tree, bush and shadow. This is the professional pacifist such as Thomas, Page, Blanshard, Borders and the whole string that constantly harps on war. No sore was ever healed by perpetual irritation; likewise, war will never be outlawed or averted by constantly talking war. The so-called militarist, ready at all times to answer the call of his country if needed, rarely mentions war, but is prepared for such an eventuality. The pacifist, constantly thinking in terms of war, talks it continually until most sound people are ready to go to war to shut the pacifist up. And it can be readily understood that the man and woman preaching resistance to the laws of the nation at this time would immediately be classified under the "treason act" in the event of a declaration of war, and as such would take their place with Benedict Arnold and other traitors who have betrayed their country by giving "aid and comfort to the enemy".

WASHINGTON FINALLY
DISCOVERS COMMISSION

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Nov. 29, 1931, in a despatch from Washington, D.C., captioned "U.S. Reveals 'Hunger March' As Red Joy Ride", states that an investigation of the Hunger March was ordered a week ago by W.H. Moran, chief of the secret service, and that "virtually every secret service agent in the country was used".

If it took every secret service agent in the country to ascertain that the National Hunger March, which has been broadcast far and wide

from every communist publication in the United States, was a communist project, it is small wonder that officially, the U.S. Government is not aware of the fact that communist activities are directed from Amtorg as a direct representative of Moscow and that every action of the American communist groups is taken under direct supervision of the Communist International.

Under present conditions, it would appear that any and every nation of the world knows more about our business than we do.

DREISER OUTFIT
FEATURES RED AT
BIG N.Y. MEETING

The Dreiser "gang" of reds and near-reds is now giving the follow-up on their Kentucky investigation trip. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 30, a meeting

under the auspices of the Dreiser Committee was held in Central Opera House, New York City, where Jim Grace, one of the leading communist miners in the Harlan, Ky., coal war, was featured. The TIMES reporter states with much feeling and pathos that Grace "related in simple language, a tale of brutality that brought some of his listeners to tears". Other speakers were the Communists, Harry Gannes, termed a "labor reporter"; Carl Hacker, an International Labor Defense organizer; George Maurer, assistant national secretary of the I.L.D., and other supposedly non-Communists, Lester Cohen, Rumford Walker, Adelaide Walker and Cecil Holden.

It is more than passing strange that, if conditions were so terrible in Harlan, out of all the miners involved in the situation, the one who was taken to New York to tell his tale of woe was the Communist, Jim Grace. However, nothing more could be expected from a Dreiser Committee composed itself of Communists, to a considerable extent.

REDS RESORT
TO THREATS

An Associated Press report from Indianapolis dated November 27, 1931, states that Indianapolis Communists made threats

against the life of Governor Leslie in a meeting of the unemployed, which resulted in a strong police guard being placed around the State House.

Truly the American people should soon awaken to the fact that our cities are getting to a point where they are virtually in a state of siege. Continued demonstrations of reds, inviting violence, cause the assembling of extra forces of police every time such demonstrations are staged. These are always the preliminary situations developed before a general uprising and revolt is attempted. Without the communist leadership such demonstrations would not take place, and without the financing and direction of Moscow, Communism would collapse as a power to do harm.

Is it not the logical thing to do, to outlaw Communism, cutting it off from its source of supply? Were this done, Communism would rapidly recede and its intellectual supporters would pass into the discard. Must Americans risk the lives of citizens before they will take action?

KARL BORDERS
GOES TO PEORIA

Karl Borders has been in Peoria, Ill., according to the PEORIA JOURNAL of Nov. 30, 1931, which quotes Mr. Borders as assert-

ing: "There is no unemployment in Russia today and the Russian working man is more secure against sickness, loss of job, accident and death than perhaps in any other country in the world."

As usual, Borders is right. There is no unemployment because all workers are conscripted and they either work where assigned, or are sent to Siberian convict camps where they work as slaves. This also makes their job secure. The only thing that makes Soviet workers unemployed is death, which is rapid enough in that God-forsaken land of hopelessness and when they are dead, they don't have anything to worry about, so many thousands hope longingly for the grand finale.

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RABBIS

James G. Heller

Samuel Wohl

December

8

19 31

Dr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Page:

The Forum Council expresses its grateful appreciation to you for your participation in our symposium. The manner in which your address was received is sufficient testimony of the approval of the audience. It was a joy to see you here and I hope that you will be a more frequent visitor to Cincinnati. I regret that I was deprived of the privilege of spending more time with you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

SW:RK

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

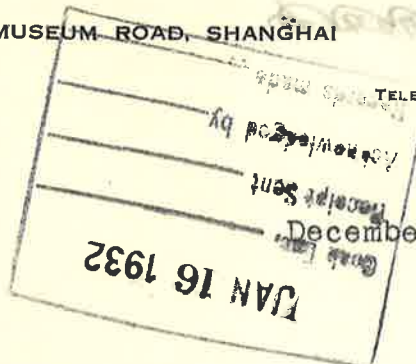
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI."

TELEPHONES: 65286-65289



December 8, 1931.

Mr. Kirby Page,
"The World Tomorrow",
52 Vanderbilt St.,
New York City.

My dear Kirby:

Many thanks for your confidential note regarding Betty. She has written me quite fully regarding the expected addition to her family. As I had to cable, I added the words: "KIRBY AGREE" which means that I accept the sentence at the top of page 2 of your letter of November 5, that we pay her regular salary as long as she is able to continue full work and then half salary until the end of August or longer if she resumes half-time work. I thank you for your wise and kindly suggestion. As you know I always welcome such.

I am sending to you also a copy of my report letter. The situation here looks desperate indeed. I am speaking daily to the Shanghai students, all of whom are on strike, many of whom are drilling to go to war with Japan and who are in almost open revolt against Nanking. We cannot tell what the day may bring forth. We are on the crater of a rumbling volcano here. It looks to us at this distance as though the League and America had almost completely failed. After their bold vote for Japan to evacuate her army on November 16 it looks as though they had crawled completely down, with the danger of the failure of the Disarmament Conference and world war on the one hand and of chaos and Communism in China on the other.

Ever affectionately yours,

D. H. Wood

^{mb} I have received letters from you & Pat re. the leadership of the Seminar. Pat's letter seems to indicate that the girls feel so strongly about it that they could not cooperate if Mac led it. If this is so it would be a problem to be reckoned with, because unjustified. This would seem to point toward Wombrowitz or John Helt who is now in Europe & ready to lead the Seminar. (One) I wish Seattle Feb 9 (YmCA) and would Elected the callers

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
AT
BUFFALO

December
9th
1931

Dr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Page:

We cordially appreciate the generous shipment of your abridged edition of National Defense. I have had one copy placed into the boxes of each faculty member, and I am distributing the others among the more advanced students who are more likely to study it and get the most benefit from it.

I frequently hear you and your address referred to by both students and faculty. You left a lasting impression on us, and we shall hope that you will be willing to come to us again. It was worth trying for three successive years to get you to come this once, but I hope that it will not be necessary for us to delay that long before having another address by you.

With very hearty thanks for all that you have done for us through your address, and the gift of these pamphlets.

Yours sincerely



George B. Neumann
Chairman, Assembly Speakers
Committee

GBN:JLD

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES
100 GIBBS STREET

MONROE BRANCH
797 MONROE AVENUE

GEORGE G. FORD, PRESIDENT
S. WIRT WILEY, GENERAL SECRETARY

December 12, 1931

Please return to
↓
Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Page,

I had an interesting experience yesterday which I should like to pass on to you for two reasons. First, because of its general significance, and second, because I should like to inquire about some facts.

My good friend Major Emerson, president of the local Reserve Officers' Association, invited me to attend their weekly luncheon. He knows my convictions and thought the meeting might have a salutary effect. The speaker, one of the local reserve officers, endeavored to point out that all of the so-called peace societies were backed by the same small coterie of individuals, and furthermore, that all of these persons were committed to the overthrow of the government by force. Major Herman, the speaker, said his remarks were not mere statements of opinion, but were facts gathered from authentic sources. Among the sources he mentioned were the American Defense Society, the Industrial Defense Society of Boston, the Reserve Officers' Association Headquarters in Washington, the investigations of the New York State Legislature (which eventuated in the Lusk Laws), and "another source, the nature of which I unfortunately cannot divulge".

At the outset, the speaker defined two terms in order that everyone might be enlightened as to their significance. "A radical", he said, "is a person who desires the overthrow of the existing form of government with no particular thought of what shall replace it. A Communist is one who works for the overthrow of the government in order to substitute a soviet government."

Inasmuch as I had to rely on my memory and a few sketchy notes, I have only an incomplete report, but the following organizations were mentioned: American Civil Liberties Union, Foreign Policy Association, Committee on Militarism in Education, Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, Non-Intervention Citizens Committee, National Council for Prevention of War, Women's Peace Union, and War Resisters' League. All of these societies and some others, the speaker pointed out, were under the influence and control of the following men (my list not complete): Messrs. Dewey, Wise, Hayes, Davis, Foster, Muste, Page, Cavert, Niebuhr, Lynch, Villard, Thomas, Holmes, Lovett, Libby, Lane, etc. He went on to show why these men were all "radicals" and otherwise dangerous characters.

Mr. Kirby Page

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The manner in which the disparagement of these men was undertaken was a revelation. Professor Dewey is a good example. He went to Russia as a guest of the Soviet government, he is influential in the movement to keep patriotic propaganda out of the schools, and he traveled in China with Bertrand Russell who consorted with a woman not his wife. Furthermore, the speaker believed that Professor Dewey had at one time been arrested although he was unable to verify this.

The object of "showing up" all of these individuals was to make clear that all of them are "radicals" (see definition). As such, they are committed to the undermining of national defense, and are playing into the hands of Russia.

Two statements were made about which I should like further information. Major Herman spent considerable time on the American Civil Liberties Union. He called attention to the fact that the name had been changed three or four times, but that originally it had been started by a small group of men including Rabbi Wise and one "Herr Lockner". This "Herr Lockner" later turned out to be a German secret service agent who was commissioned to help keep America out of the war. Furthermore, "Rabbi Wise must have known what he was here for."

Several allusions were made to the Garland Fund. It was stated that the fund had contributed generously to the defense funds of several communists and also to the support of The World Tomorrow. The founder of this fund was described as a misguided individual who inherited some money and started a farm. Anyone who subscribed to certain principles could live here, and among those who were attracted to the farm were a number of girls with loose morals. As a result of this situation, Garland was arrested and sent to prison.

If it is possible to find some facts about the origin of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Garland Fund from other sources, I should be greatly interested.

No reporters were permitted at this meeting and I was present as a guest. Consequently, I should not want any public use made of this report of the meeting. Reference was made, however, to the fact that you had spoken here on Armistice Day and that you were scheduled at the City Club. I thought you would be interested in some of the ways in which attention is being called to your visit.

Cordially yours,



Executive Secretary

CWC:GMB